

autonomy of the Reichsbank is already assured by the bill passed May 25 and that economies already have been effected to the amount of 24,500,000 marks, as compared with the appropriations for 1921. Further reductions amounting to 3,000,000 marks, it says, will be effected in the extraordinary appropriations.

A special commissary of economy, it is announced, will be attached to the Ministry of Finance.

**Agrees to Control.**

The German Government agrees to the principle of control of receipts and expenditures proposed by the Reparations Commission, but says it "understands" that this control will not infringe upon German sovereignty or violate the security of the fortunes or private affairs of taxpayers.

The consideration of proposed measures to prevent the removal of capital from Germany and to obtain the return of capital already placed abroad has been delayed, says the reply, by the absence at Genoa of a number of those whose presence in Berlin was necessary for the purpose.

The Government agrees fully with the Reparations Commission, it says, that every possible effort must be made to remedy this condition regarding capital and to prevent the removal of capital from Germany by the means of exportation of capital through the means of interior and foreign loans.

The German Government, the reply adds, will deliberate with the committee on guarantees to this end, and will also confer with the committee regarding the application of the legislation and railroad rates and give the committee every facility to inform itself fully regarding receipts and expenditures.

**France to Be Satisfied.**

The disquieting prospect that France would bring further pressure to bear on Germany, with the extension of her military occupation, is regarded in the Reparations Commission as having been eliminated by the reply. Dealing with the question of a loan the reply says:

"The German Government, determined to make the most strenuous endeavors to prevent any further increase in the floating debt, are, however, convinced that in the present financial conditions such efforts cannot be carried through unless Germany receives reasonable assistance in the way of a foreign loan. Provided such assistance becomes available without undue delay the German Government will undertake to deal with the question on the following basis:

"The amount of the floating debt as it stood on March 31, 1922, is from now on to be the normal maximum. If at the end of June or at the end of any subsequent month the amount exceeds the normal maximum steps will be taken to secure repayment of the excess within three months following by means of excess receipts or by raising credits otherwise than in the form of giving rise to fiduciary inflation."

The German Government promises that it will endeavor to impose new taxes sufficient to make up the difference. Pending the receipt of the proposed foreign loan, the German Government asks that the floating debt may be increased in paper marks to the equivalent of payments of foreign currency to the amount of 100,000,000 marks under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

The condition imposed in the reply to the German loan was that the foreign loan was first thought to be a mistake in the French translation, since the German text was interpreted as excluding the "excess" of the floating debt.

However, developed the fact that the German Government intended to make that provision.

The Temps remarked that the reply was silent on the question of a forced loan, which was expected to produce 40,000,000,000 marks, but the newspaper says that the loan is under the Reparations Commission.

**BRITISH EXPERTS BUT NO DIPLOMATS FOR HAGUE**

**Lieut.-Com. Young and Sir Philip Lloyd George Named.**

LONDON, May 30 (Associated Press).—The names of the two experts who will represent Great Britain at the Hague conference on Russian affairs were announced by Austen Chamberlain, the Government leader in the House of Commons, to-day. They will be Lieut.-Com. Commander Edward Hillon Young and Sir Philip Lloyd-George, he said.

Mr. Chamberlain said it was not contemplated that any other British representatives would attend the Hague conference.

**FRENCH PLAN TO MAKE DIVORCES MORE EASY**

**Separation After Three Years to Be Ground for Decree.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 30.

Instead of making divorce in France more difficult, the French Parliament has decided to take up a revision of the present code with the intent to facilitate divorces, says the French press, by foreigners. Deputy Oudin intends to present a bill providing that the courts shall grant divorce upon evidence that the couple have been separated for a period of three to five years.

Hitherto separation, unless recorded by the court, did not constitute grounds for divorce, until a period of three years after application had elapsed. But if M. Oudin's law is passed, Americans who take up residence here, while their other halves remain across the Atlantic, will be entitled to a decree after the specified time.

**FIGHT LOCUSTS WITH ASPHYXIATING GAS**

**Insects Foot Deep Destroying Crops Near Naples.**

NAPLES, May 30 (Associated Press).—Billions of locusts are destroying fields and gardens in the nearby farming district. Within the last four days many acres of wheat, hops, clover and corn have been wiped out, and it is estimated that the pests are causing \$20,000 damage daily.

Last year a few locusts appeared, and their eggs were not producing a scourge of insects covering the land a foot deep in some places. The distracted population has implored the help of the Government, and the war stocks of asphyxiating gas and flame throwers have been hurried to the stricken locality.

**PLAN ANOTHER WORLD FLIGHT**

LONDON, May 30.—Aviators Cifka and Salgueira are planning to make a two month flying tour in military airplanes to the Portuguese colonies of Guinea, Angola and Mozambique. This flight will be in preparation for an aerial voyage around the world.

**FOUND ANYTHING?**

If so, see if it is advertised in the Lost and Found columns of the New York Herald.

## REPUBLICANS FORCE CRISIS FOR IRELAND

**Collins - Griffith Faction Alarmed; British Conference Remains Silent.**

**SITUATION VERY GRAVE**

**Possibility of Breakdown of Whole Peace Movement in Ireland Near.**

**BRITAIN MAY TAKE HAND**

**Crown Law Officers Said to Believe Valera Pact Violates Treaty.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, London, May 30.

With the Ulster border ablaze and partisanship flaring within Dublin itself, the English and Irish conferees in London are gravely silent. "It is no worse than yesterday," was the only word from Downing Street. But the possibility of a breakdown of the entire Irish peace movement is closer to-night than for a long time. It is expected that when Winston Churchill, Colonial Secretary, makes his statement in the House of Commons tomorrow he will offer some grounds for the hope that a settlement can be reached, but he will warn Parliament that the situation is extremely grave.

Derby Day may see the Cabinet meeting and taking grave decisions with regard to Ireland. It is even possible that Austen Chamberlain may withhold the adjournment motion for the House of Commons over Whit-sundune to obtain authorization for the resumption of a strong hand policy in Ireland, which Premier Lloyd George abandoned more than a year ago.

**Lloyd George Opposes Force.**

The Prime Minister himself is reported to be opposed to this plan, but the continued renewal of disturbances in Ireland are placing powerful arguments in the hands of his conservative supporters. Though Downing Street steadily refuses to discuss the Anglo-Irish conference and though the Irish negotiators are denying themselves even to personal friends the report is widely circulated that the Crown Law officers declare that the pact between Collins and De Valera for an election and a coalition government is a violation of the treaty.

This is not the view taken by the political members of the Cabinet, who are reported still to believe that the pact can be made to conform to the treaty. Political opinion in the Cabinet is still split over Ulster, but the Strabane and other incidents are hardening opinion in favor of strong measures against the republicans, who are being urged by the Government to return to the House of Commons to-night.

Griffith and Collins held an interview of grave import lasting an hour with Premier Lloyd George this morning before the Cabinet meeting, and throughout the afternoon remained at their desks awaiting the Prime Minister's conference which never came. But there is no lack of informal communications between Downing Street and the Irish conferees and every method possible is being explored on both sides to reach a settlement.

**Republicans Delighted.**

Irish Republicans here are openly jubilant over the prospect of the negotiations between the two Irish leaders. They believe that Collins and Griffith should never have come to London anyway, and see in the failure of the negotiations the beginning of the end of the Irish Republic. They are happy about that prospect, because they believe it will lead to Griffith, Collins and other traitors again standing shoulder to shoulder with De Valera and his followers for outright Irish independence.

But Griffith and Collins are not happy about such a prospect. They are still pressing their belief that it allows them to go on with their plan they can settle everything and again are pressing for the withdrawal of British influences from Ulster. This naturally Premier Lloyd George is refusing to do under the circumstances. Though Griffith and Collins are ready to pledge themselves that Ulster will not be attacked, the Prime Minister is questioning the value of such a promise in view of their failure to enforce the decrees of the Provisional Government even in their own southern territory.

**Evacuation Suspended.**

LONDON, May 30 (Associated Press).—British troops are being kept in Dublin, not at the request of the Irish Provisional Government but because the process of evacuation has been temporarily suspended. Winston Churchill, Secretary for the Colonies, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Mr. Churchill was vigorously heckled by the Ulsterites and "die hardy" on what one heckler said was the "confessed failure and refusal of the Government to use British troops to defend Ulster."

If he were aware that several munitions factories in Ireland were working full blast, the Colonial Secretary said that if the Provisional Government was working on the same basis in Dublin it was within its rights, but he agreed that the manufacture of munitions on a great scale was a matter which the British Government would have to consider seriously.

In the House of Lords Lord Birkenhead quieted discussion on Lord Salisbury's Irish motion by explaining that a full and candid explanation of the Government's position on the situation would be presented. Lord Salisbury expressed willingness to postpone his motion on this basis, but declared that the situation was so critical it seemed important that the position of many members should be set forth without delay, as it followed that attacks by the Republican organization upon Ulster could not be tolerated and that the treaty ought to be maintained in letter and spirit on both sides.

It was not necessary to say that the status of a republic, either actual or virtual, in any part of Ireland, was absolutely resisted. If the Government felt that it was its duty to advise His Majesty to take measures necessary to vindicate these principles, the House of Lords, for whom he spoke, would give the Government its fullest support.

## Poincare Will Not Admit German Threat Has Passed

PARIS, May 30 (Associated Press).—Referring to Germany's reparations reply in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Cachin, Communist, declared that even the newspapers supporting the Premier's policy were saying that all danger of a crisis with Germany had been dispelled.

"He does not say so," interrupted Premier Poincare.

M. Sembat, the Socialist leader, said France was to be congratulated that the eventuality of the irreparable mistake of occupying the Ruhr region was no longer to be feared.

## IRISH ARMY NOT YET ACTING IN UNISON

Continued from First Page.

Division had been placed at convenient points along the border.

Mayor Daugherty of Londonderry said that hundreds of peaceable men had been driven from the city last week and were searched and hunted. "The only reason I know of," he said, "is that they love Ireland more than their own liberty and wish to see their country a great independent nation figuring as one solid unit in the world. They were driven out to become a menace to the city, driven where neither special nor general police could follow them; driven out with aggravated feelings, with rage in their hearts, to harass and maybe annoy respected and respectable Protestant fellow citizens across the border."

He urged them to be patient and urged all citizens to join in prolonging peace. "It is necessary that I should say that these men who were driven out were not British authorities, nor to the north or south, but they were the agents of London, that if Sir James Craig maintains his present attitude of driving from this city men of prominence of north Ireland they will burn the city to the ground."

"England means to hold the northeast as a jumping off ground at the throat of Ireland. There are always men misguided enough to do England's work, but the policy will fail and patience will fail with the bloodshed, burnings and waylayings that are going on in other parts."

A cry of treachery to the Collins-De Valera pact was heard from the Free State as a special edition of the *Irish Free Press* was published. Charges are made that the Collins-De Valera pact is a constitutional drafting committee, led by deputation of representative Unionists to confer with the national executive of the Farmers Union and suggested cooperation to form a national-Sinn Féin election candidates.

The paper prints what it alleges to be a stenographic report of the proceedings, according to which the speakers objected to the pact, though Higgins appears only to advocate that the parties unite on a certain candidate in each district so as to insure that the country's commercial, industrial and farming interests are represented. One speaker is reported to have declared that the Free State party was pledged to give its second vote to the Sinn Féin candidate, and Higgins is replying: "There is a tacit assumption that they will, but that will hardly be the case."

## FRENCH OPPOSE ENTRY OF GERMANY TO LEAGUE

**Will Ask Another Year's Observation Before Admission.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 30.

Merely meeting the demands of the Reparations Commission in order to obtain a moratorium and an international loan will not be considered sufficient to warrant Germany's admission into the League of Nations, in the opinion of French officials, who do not share the optimism recently expressed by Deputy Nobilemar.

It is felt here that once Germany is given equality in the league, she will use her new association to obtain further diminution of the indemnities she now is charged with. The French will ask for at least another year's observation of Germany's financial and political conduct before she is restored fully to the family of nations. It remains to be seen, however, whether France will be able to get support of American members to prevent the League voting for the admission of Germany next September.

As already suggested, a compromise may be sought along the lines of permitting Germany to have a temporary consulting delegate constantly in touch with the members of the league, pending more definite proof that she intends to carry out her obligations. With Russia apparently unalterably opposed to any connection with the league and Germany already tied up to the Soviet Government by the Rapallo treaty, league enthusiasts are doubting that Germany will ask for admission until the status of Russia is accepted by all member nations.

## SOIL OF VERDUN FOR U. S. BOUNDARY PORTAL

**Taken From French of Bayonets for Peace Monument.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 30.

Samuel J. Hill of Seattle, Wash., who was Gen. Joffre's host during his visit in the United States, returned to-night from Verdun, where he brought a vase filled with Verdun soil, which he intends to place in the peace portal erected on the northern United States frontier.

The soil was taken, by permission of the French Government, from the famous French of Bayonets. Mr. Hill leaves next week for an extended visit to Belgium at the invitation of King Albert.

## NEWSPAPERS CLOTHE GERMAN CHILDREN

**Prince von Buelow Tells of Hardships and Will to Work.**

ROME, May 30 (Associated Press).—Prince von Buelow, the former German Ambassador to Italy, is quoted by the *Gloire d'Italia* as saying: "The sufferings of our people continue; the humblest classes suffer from hunger because of high prices. I believe that Germany has the highest index of prices in Europe. In Berlin children do not have sufficient clothing and mothers are forced to use newspapers to clothe them."

"Germany has a strong will to return to normal conditions. Here motto is 'Order and work.' This is the cardinal principle of Germany's present policy. It is a vital necessity for her now."

Asked if he thought the former German Emperor would ever return to power, Prince von Buelow replied, "Who knows?" and then made a negative gesture.

## REICHSTAG MOURNS UPPER SILESIA LOSS

**Flags at Half Mast as Deputies Ratify Agreement With Poland.**

**HOPE TO REGAIN STATE**

**Speakers From Separated Territory Say People's Wish Was Disregarded.**

BERLIN, May 30 (Associated Press).—The Reichstag to-day adopted the German-Polish agreement on Upper Silesia, which was recently concluded by a joint commission meeting at Geneva. The People's Party and Communist Deputies voted against ratification.

The German flags on the Reichstag building were half-masted as a sign of mourning. Opposite President Loeb's seat hung a banner of Silesian colors draped with black streamers. The Chancellor and a majority of the Ministers were dressed in mourning.

Imperial Commissioner Schiffer, who signed the agreement in behalf of Germany, recommended its adoption "despite its innate defects." The agreement, he said, offered the Germans in Upper Silesia the possibility of continuing their German life not only economically but nationally and in accordance with their ideals and "kultur."

**Will Never Be Permanent.**

The Pan-German Dr. Hert declared that Upper Silesia would never persevere in German hearts: its severance could never be permanent—it was an act of violence. Germany must resolutely and pertinaciously aim at undoing the measure and bring back their German brothers to the fatherland.

President Loeb then made farewell to the Germans in that part of Upper Silesia assigned to Poland. The members of the Reichstag stood throughout the address.

Under the new boundary thousands were left outside, he said, who had prayed that they might be permitted to remain within Germany. Though they were separated through necessity, they were united in faith, and immortal as this faith would be Germany's defense of right in opposition to the partition of Upper Silesia.

The President of the Reichstag was preceded by speakers from the lost territory and representatives of various factions. Thomas Szepeponk, Centrist, of Nicolai, declared that the League of Nations had disregarded the wishes of the German majority and sacrificed the natural and united organism of Upper Silesia.

**Boundary Despotically Drawn.**

"Over four hundred thousand inhabitants of German sentiments," he said, "have been made Polish citizens through a despotically drawn boundary. Although the German Silesians under Polish rule would fulfill their civic duties for Poland, they would never surrender their German nationality."

The *Algemeine Zeitung* says that Germany's right to Upper Silesia is as clear as sunlight.

"The League of Nations has done what Napoleon in 1807 did not dare do when he created the Duchy of Warsaw. Napoleon knew nothing of the right of self-determination, but the league has given Upper Silesia to Poland. Though the Duchy of Warsaw was created by force, the League has given Upper Silesia to Poland. Though the Duchy of Warsaw was created by force, the League has given Upper Silesia to Poland. Though the Duchy of Warsaw was created by force, the League has given Upper Silesia to Poland."

**HARBIN IN REVOLT AGAINST GEN. CHANG**

**Garrison Declares for Wu and Seizes Railway.**

PEKING, May 30 (Associated Press).—The Manchurian mutiny against Gen. Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian leader, is spreading. The garrison at Harbin has joined the mutiny and declared in favor of Gen. Wu Pei-fu and Harbin is in control of the mutineers, who also have seized the Chinese Eastern Railway from Harbin to the maritime province of Siberia.

An official dispatch said the only foreign troops along the railroad were 1,000 Japanese permanently maintained as a guard for Japanese interests. The dispatch added that reinforcements of foreign troops were contemplated. Gen. Wu Pei-fu is said to have sent a telegram to the Chinese people, offering them a choice between the Manchurian provinces who formerly supported him have declared their allegiance to Gen. Wu.

A delegation of members of the old Parliament has conferred with Gen. Wu, who advised the delegates to convene the Parliament at Peking immediately, and said if it represented the Chinese people he would support it, remain aloof himself and devote all his energies to the removal of obstacles.

## JAPAN TO WITHDRAW GARRISON AT HANKOW

**Says She Acts in Keeping With Spirit of Washington Parley.**

PEKING, May 30 (Associated Press).—Yukichi Obata, the Japanese Minister here, to-day notified the Chinese Government that Japan had decided to withdraw her troops from Hankow.

Japan for many years has maintained a garrison at Hankow for the purpose of guarding Japanese interests along the Yangtze Valley. In his note to the Chinese Government, Minister Obata said:

"While conscious that the step now decided upon is in keeping with the spirit of the resolutions adopted by the Washington Conference, the Government and people of Japan must at the same time express hope that the Chinese Government on their part will do everything in their power for the protection of the lives and property of foreign subjects in China and prevent the recurrence of such unfortunate incidents as have so often happened in the past."

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## Ball Shot Into Crowd May Blind a Spectator

THOMAS CURRY was struck in the eye by a rubber ball fired from a cannon yesterday while watching the Memorial Day parade in Hoboken. The gun was an imitation navy rifle on a float in the parade, from which the balls were fired at intervals. The balls weighed a pound and a half, and when one of them hit Curry he was knocked down and trampled by men anxious to get the ball as a souvenir. Curry was sent to a hospital, where it was said his eye was badly hurt and that he had suffered internal injuries.

## STRIP IKONS TO FEED STARVING IN RUSSIA

**Communists Take Gold, Silver and Gems to Be Turned Into Bread.**

Moscow, May 30 (Associated Press).—Hammers and chisels, wielded in a matter of fact way by employees of the Government committees for requisitioning of church treasures, have stripped in a few moments the silver or gold overlays from ikons that took years to construct. To-day these sheets of valuable metal are being weighed on scales and melted down to be sold to help feed Russia's famine sufferers.

Here and there throughout Russia there have been disturbances in connection with the requisitions, but the outstanding feature of the campaign to transform these valuable into bread has been the calm manner in which parishioners have watched the requisitioning.

The Associated Press correspondent spent a morning with the Moscow requisitioning committee watching the work at an ancient church and a big convent in Moscow. At the latter a few nuns, solemn faced but unrelenting, watched the methodical work of the requisitioners and even assisted them by pointing out the treasures containing genuine diamonds.

A fifteen minutes' work stripped from an ikon all of the silver and gold before which Ivan the Terrible once knelt and left it a cracked old painting. A few strips of the overlays of ikons, of tiny seed pearls, weighing perhaps six pounds and which must have taken months of patient needle work to construct, were cut from another ikon and tossed into a box with silver cups, diamond studded crosses and communion cups of gold. Scores of hanging lamps of silver and hand wrought candles which had been lighted for centuries, were thrown in heaps on a wooden bench to be listed and weighed.

Most of the wealth of the church has been placed in the overlays of ikons. The Greek Catholic Church adorns its altars, but permits pictures of the saints. Originally mere oil paintings, these ikons have been framed in gold or silver and then overlays of precious metal fitted over the canvas. Sometimes only the faces of the paintings can be seen through the cutouts in the overlays. It is that of the Virgin, for example, pearl necklaces are hung about the overlay that covers the neck. In some cases garlands have been woven and added. Experts from the Government museums accompanied the requisitioners and if they discovered objects of great historical value these were removed to the museums or permitted to remain in the churches.

At the Nikitski convent one ikon which the nuns particularly valued was not taken, as the parishioners agreed to pay over to the famine fund its value in silver coin.

## BALLOONS ARE FILLED FOR THEIR RACE TO-DAY

**Twelve National Contestants Ready at Milwaukee.**

MILWAUKEE, May 30 (Associated Press).—Twelve big bags, contestants for honors in the national balloon race starting from here to-morrow were filled to-night with gas and otherwise made ready for their flight, the destination of which depends entirely upon the whim of the wind.

Attracting interest were two bags to represent the United States Navy. These will not be eligible for place honors, because they are inflated with helium.

The entrants and the cubic foot capacity of their balloons are: Roy Donaldson, Springfield, Ill., 50,000; Major Oscar Westover, Washington, 80,000; Ralph Upson, Detroit, 65,000; Capt. John Berry, St. Louis, 75,000; Lieutenant-Commander P. Norford, Lakehurst, N. J., 75,000; Lieut. W. W. Pennacola, 80,000; J. C. McKibbin, St. Louis, 75,000; Warren Raser, Brookville, Ohio, 50,000; Lieut. James T. Neely, Ross Field, Cal., 80,100; Capt. Harold Weske, Langley Field, Va., 80,000; Bernard von Hoffman, St. Louis, 80,000; Ward T. Van Norman, Akron, Ohio, 77,000; and H. E. Honeywell, St. Louis, 75,000.

## Think About Your Milk Supply

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## FRENCH FRIENDSHIP TRIBUTE TO DEAD

**Every Hero's Grave in Land Where He Fell Has Its Flag or Flower.**

**VIRTUE OF PREPAREDNESS**

**Gen. Harbord Says France Is Justified in Striving for Security.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 30.

Friendship, in place of distrust and war, was the theme proclaimed by statesmen, soldiers and public leaders to-day wherever Frenchmen and Americans gathered to pay homage to American dead lying beneath French soil. To-night there is not a single American grave which does not bear its floral tribute, or a small American flag, testifying that the memories of the sacrifices of America's sons in the great war are grateful still, as in the days just after the armistice.

As last year, the French to-day made America's Memorial Day "their own," sending delegations and orators, and, wherever possible, contingents of French troops, as a sign that friendship in arms is still France's peace-time ideal.

In the Paris area the chief interest centered in the ceremonies at the Arc de Triomphe, where Ambassador Herried laid a wreath on that sacred tomb, as "testimony of America's immutable friendship," and the Veterans of Foreign Wars placed alongside the emblem of their order. Later in the day at least 5,000 persons went to the American military cemetery at Suresnes, where Mr. Herried and Gen. Joffre paid stirring tribute to American heroism, the American Ambassador proposing that in years to come America would not fail to remember that it was in blessed France their comrades placed the valorous deeds of the Meuse-Argonne, St. Mihiel and Belle Wood beside the chivalries of Yorktown.

Gen. Joffre, visibly touched by the scene of American devotion to the dead, briefly pleaded that the survivors of the great war would not allow any petty problems of politics to mar the friendship which "it is our bounden duty to the dead to preserve."

Wreaths were placed also upon the statues of Franklin and Lafayette in the Piquet Cemetery, Lafayette Park, G. A. R., and the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, Lafayette Park, New York, represented by Miss Francis Mills, placed a wreath and a large American flag upon the tomb of Lafayette.

At Belleau Wood Major-Gen. J. G. Harbord, Deputy Chief of Staff of the United States Army, addressed the crowd. "Allied blood will be cemented in the foundations of the future federation of the world. There will come to the new world a higher justice and a broader freedom, which were never possible while the German theory of Government prevailed and German statesmen dreamed of world domination at the sufferings endured in common must count as higher and broader nationalism that will bind the allied countries together."

"Fifteen centuries in which an average interval of fifty years the invaders have crossed the Rhine into France, have colored French traditions. Such experiences have become parts of her national consciousness. No one of France can deny her the right to shape her policies that these bitter experiences have never again be repeated."

Gen. Harbord concluded with an appeal that Americans should not blind themselves to the facts, but take a lesson from France by not permitting interest in the restoration of trade to outweigh the possibilities of war, and this prudence and preparedness.

At Romagne visitors found that the children and schoolboys had gathered wild flowers and long before official delegations arrived every one of America's 13,000 graves there had received tender attention. Services were held also at Berry, Peronne-Therouanne, Thiaucourt, Verdun, Havre, Brussels, Cherbourg and Brest.

**BALFOUR NOW IN LORDS.**

LONDON, May 30 (Associated Press).—There was a brilliant scene in the House of Lords this afternoon when the Earl of Balfour, recently created a peer by King George, was formally seated amid all the ancient ceremonial incident to such an occasion.

The Chamber and peeresses' galleries were crowded and the House of Commons adjourned temporarily, while old friends and political associates rushed in for a view of the oath taking. His sponsors were the Earl of Derby and the Earl of Selbourne.

## MME. KUTSCHERRA NEAR STARVATION IN PARIS

**Once Singer in Damrosch Company Arrested for Theft.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 30.

Tears filled the eyes of the presiding judge to-day when the greatest pleader at the Paris bar, Mme. Kutscherra, sought and obtained a suspended sentence for Elise Kutscherra, once a grand opera favorite in Europe. Before the war Mme. Kutscherra was a singer of Wagnerian roles, but in recent years she has suffered from illness and financial misfortune. She went to America in 1905 with Damrosch's German Opera Company and made an American concert tour in 1915.

Arrested in a Paris department store charged with stealing groceries, she admitted she was on the verge of starvation, without a friend to whom to turn. The judge imposed a sentence of four months, but immediately suspended it, and then discussed with the woman and her lawyer the possibility of an appeal for aid to Mme. Kutscherra's former admirers, of whom she once had many in Paris because of her singing at the Opera and also the Opera Comique.

## DELMONICOS ROOF GARDEN OPENS TO-DAY

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"The One Cigarette Sold the World Over"

At Brest the day was celebrated in Kerfautras Cemetery, with American Consul Williams and Rear Admiral Schwemer and other French notables present. The children of the city and Marine band of Brest took part in the ceremony.

At St. Quentin Gen. C. H. Sherill of the United States and Roland W. Boyce spoke. John Corrigan, Jr., Consul at Havre, delivered an address at Fere En Tard Enols. Gen. Peter C. Harris was the principal speaker in the Romagne Cemetery.

At Cherbourg the Americans placed flowers on the graves of the sailors who died off Cherbourg in the fight between the Alabama and the Kearsarge.

**BALFOUR NOW IN LORDS.**

LONDON, May 30 (Associated Press).—There was a brilliant scene in the House of Lords this afternoon when the Earl of Balfour, recently created a peer by King George, was formally seated amid all the ancient ceremonial incident to such an occasion.